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(11) **EP 0 835 270 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
30.08.2000 Bulletin 2000/35

(21) Application number: **96923300.6**

(22) Date of filing: **13.06.1996**

(51) Int Cl.7: **C08F 14/18**

(86) International application number:
PCT/US96/10265

(87) International publication number:
WO 97/02300 (23.01.1997 Gazette 1997/05)

(54) **PROCESS FOR MAKING FLUOROPOLYMERS**

VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON FLUOR-ENTHALTENDEN POLYMEREN

PROCEDE DE FABRICATION DE FLUOROPOLYMERES

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT NL

(30) Priority: **30.06.1995 US 735 P**
04.06.1996 US 658676

(43) Date of publication of application:
15.04.1998 Bulletin 1998/16

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DE-A- 2 128 012 **DE-A- 3 834 734**
FR-A- 1 155 143 **US-A- 5 285 002**

Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted
after the application was filed and not included in this
specification

EP 0 835 270 B1

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Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 **[0001]** This invention concerns an improved process for the free radical polymerization of fluorine containing olefins by using a combination of a fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or sulphinic acid and a water soluble bromate, chlorate or hypochlorite as a free radical generating system.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

10 **[0002]** Fluoropolymers, both partially and fully fluorinated, are important articles of commerce, being especially useful as thermoplastics and elastomers. Many of these polymers exhibit excellent chemical and/or thermal stability. One of the most important classes of these polymers are those that are made by the free radical (co)polymerization of one or more fluorine containing olefins, optionally with other copolymerizable vinyl monomers and/or ethylene.

15 **[0003]** During such polymerizations, end groups on the polymers are formed, some of which may have detrimental effects on the polymer properties. So-called ionic end groups have such an effect. Such groups, which are themselves ionic or may easily form ions when reacted with basic compounds, may be thermally unstable and/or cause the polymer to exhibit inferior processing characteristics. For instance such end groups may significantly raise the melt viscosity of such polymers, making them more difficult to mix and shape and/or cause instability in the polymer.

20 **[0004]** The end groups found on such polymers are often fragments of molecules that were part of the free radical initiator (system) or decomposition products thereof, and if present, any chain transfer agents. Therefore the nature of the initiator affects the nature of the polymer end groups.

[0005] U.S. Patent 5,285,002 describes the polymerization of fluorine containing olefins using a fluoroaliphatic sulfinate and an oxidizing agent as a source of free radicals. No mention is made of the use of bromates, chlorates or hypochlorites as oxidizing agents.

25 **[0006]** FR-A-1 155 143 describes a process for polymerizing fluoro-olefins in the presence of a redox initiator system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 **[0007]** This invention concerns a process for the preparation of a fluorine containing polymer, comprising, polymerizing, in an aqueous emulsion or suspension, a fluorine containing olefin, wherein the initiator is a combination of a fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or sulfinic acid and an oxidizing agent selected from the group consisting of chlorate ion, bromate ion, and hypochlorite ion, and provided that said fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or fluoroaliphatic sulfinic acid and said oxidizing agent are water soluble.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

35 **[0008]** In the process described herein fluoropolymers are made from one or more fluorine containing olefins, and optionally other copolymerizable monomers. By a fluorine containing olefin is meant an olefin that contains one or more fluorine atoms. The fluorine atoms may be vinylic, as in vinyl or vinylidene fluoride, or attached to saturated carbon atoms as in 3,3,3-trifluoropropene, or both. The olefin may contain one or more fluorine atoms, and in one type of preferred fluorinated olefin, the olefin is perfluorinated. Useful fluoromonomers include tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, chlorotrifluoroethylene, perfluoro(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole), and bromotrifluoroethylene. TFE is a preferred fluorine containing olefin.

40 **[0009]** Other monomers, which may not be fluorinated olefins, may also be present so long as they copolymerize with the fluorinated olefin(s) under free radical conditions. Such monomers are known in the art, see for instance W. Gerhartz, et al., Ed., Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 3rd Ed., Vol. A11, p. 393-429, VCH Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Weinheim, Germany (1988), and A. Logothetis, Prog. Polym. Sci., vol. 14, p. 251-296 (1989). Useful other monomers include ethylene, propylene, a perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) wherein the alkyl group contain 1 to 5 carbon atoms, especially perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether), perfluoro(ethyl vinyl ether), and perfluoro(n-propyl vinyl ether), alkyl trifluorovinyl ethers wherein the alkyl group contains 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $\text{CF}_2=\text{CFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CN}$ (8CNVE), $\text{CF}_2=\text{CFO}[\text{CF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{O}]_y\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$, wherein y is 0 or 1, and $\text{CF}_2=\text{CFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{O}(\text{CF}_2)_z\text{CO}_2\text{R}^2$, wherein z is 2 or 3 and R^2 is alkyl containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably methyl. Preferred monomers and monomer combinations (to produce the corresponding homo- and copolymers) are: TFE; TFE/hexafluoropropylene; 45 TFE/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether), especially perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether) or perfluoro(n-propyl vinyl ether); TFE/perfluoro(2,2-dimethyldioxole); vinyl fluoride; tetrafluoroethylene/ethylene; chlorotrifluoroethylene/ethylene; tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) wherein the alkyl group contains 1 to 5 carbon atoms; hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride; TFE/hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride; TFE/vinylidene fluoride; TFE/perfluoro(methyl 50

vinyl ether)/perfluorinated curesite monomer; chlorotrifluoroethylene. By a curesite monomer is meant a monomer which produces a repeat unit which allows ready crosslinking of the resulting polymer. For instance, under the proper crosslinking conditions, 8CNVE is a curesite monomer. Certain of these monomer combinations may produce either thermoplastic or elastomeric compositions, depending on the monomer proportions of the final polymer. Both types of polymers (thermoplastics and elastomers) are included within the meaning of such copolymers.

[0010] The free radical (co)polymerization of such fluorine containing olefins is generally well known, see for instance W. Gerhartz, et al., Ed., Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 3rd Ed., Vol. A11, p. 393-429, VCH Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Weinheim, Germany (1988), and A. Logothetis, Prog. Polym. Sci., vol. 14, p. 251-296 (1989). Both of these references include information on aqueous suspension and emulsion polymerizations.

[0011] The initiation system herein is a combination of a fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or sulfinic acid and a specified oxidizing agent. By fluoroaliphatic herein is meant an alkyl, alkylene, alkenyl, or alkenylene group which contains at least one fluorine atom, and has one or two free valencies which are bound to sulfinic acid or sulfinate groups. The fluoroaliphatic group may be substituted with one or more functional groups which do not interfere with the polymerization, such as one or more ether groups. It is preferred that the fluoroaliphatic group have more fluorine atoms than hydrogen atoms, and it is more preferred that the fluorinated aliphatic group is perfluorinated. It is also preferred that the fluoroaliphatic group contain 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Suitable fluoroaliphatic groups include perfluoro-n-alkyl, especially perfluoro-n-alkyl containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms, perfluoroalkyl, ω -hydroperfluoro-n-alkyl, $\text{CF}_2=\text{CFOCF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2^-$, perfluoro-n-alkenyl, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CHFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2^-$, and $\text{H}(\text{CF}_2)_x\text{CH}_2^-$ wherein x is 2 to 10.

[0012] The fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or sulfinic acid may have the formula $[(\text{R}^1\text{SO}_2)_n]_q\text{M}_r$ wherein R^1 is fluoroaliphatic, M is a cation of charge s and s is 1 or 2, and n is an integer of 1 or 2 and corresponds to the number of free valencies on R^1 , and r and q are 1 or 2. It is preferred that any, some or all of n, q, r and s are 1, so long as the equation $q \cdot n = r \cdot s$ is satisfied (so this compound is electrically neutral). The equation $q \cdot n = r \cdot s$ must be satisfied at all times. When M is a metal or ammonium (NH_4^+) the compound is a fluoroaliphatic sulfinate, while when M is hydrogen the compound is a fluoroaliphatic sulfinic acid. It is preferred that M is an alkali metal or NH_4^+ , and it is more preferred that M is sodium. It is also preferred that a counterion for oxidant anion is an alkali metal cation, more preferably sodium.

[0013] The fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or sulfinic acid may be made by methods known in the art, see for instance Roesky, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl., vol. 10 p. 810-811 (1971); Harzdorf, et al., Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem., vol. 1973, p. 33-39; Roesky, et al., J. Fluorine Chem., vol. 7, p. 77-84 (1976); French Demande 2,660,923; and Benefice-Malouet, et al., J. Fluorine Chem., vol. 39, p. 125-140 (1988). Also preparation of these compounds is described in certain Experiments and Examples herein.

[0014] The oxidant herein is a bromate, chlorate or hypochlorite ion. Of course there must be a counterion to these anions, and preferred counterions are alkali metal cations and ammonium ion. The oxidant may be added as the designated compound, or may be formed in situ during the polymerization process by the addition of compounds that form the proper oxidant ions but do not otherwise interfere with the polymerization process.

[0015] Both the sulfinate or sulfinic acid and the oxidant must be soluble in water. By soluble herein means that a solution which is at least about 0.0001 M, preferably at least about 0.01 M, in each component can be formed in water at the temperature at which the process is carried out.

[0016] The polymerization is carried out under aqueous emulsion or suspension conditions. Such conditions are known in the art (see above, and U.S. Patents 4,524,197, 4,743,658, and 5,285,002; the latter also lists other monomers that can be used, as well as details as to how the polymer products of the process may be used, etc.). By under these conditions is meant that an aqueous phase is present in which at least some of the polymer which is made in the process is present as an emulsion or suspension. When the polymerization is an aqueous emulsion, a surfactant which stabilizes the dispersion of the polymer and/or monomer(s) in the aqueous medium is also present. Other solvents, which may or may not be miscible with the aqueous phase may also be present. Preferably these other solvents should not interfere with the polymerization, for instance by causing excessive chain transfer. A useful solvent is 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane.

[0017] Before and during the polymerization it is preferred that the ingredients be essentially oxygen free. It is noted that oxygen may tend to oxidize sulfates or sulfinic acids, thereby lowering polymer yields.

[0018] It is believed that the polymerization herein takes place by a free radical polymerization mechanism, and that the initiator system is theorized to produce these free radicals. The conditions for the polymerization process described herein are conventional, i.e., are those normally used for other free radical polymerizations of fluorinated olefins. While not critical, temperatures may range from about 20°C to about 150°C, preferably about 70°C to about 110°C. The approximate minimum particular temperature which may be used within this range to obtain a convenient polymerization rate depends upon the particular initiation system chosen, the process conditions and the monomers used, and is easily determined by minimal experimentation. Pressures (when using a gaseous monomer) may range from about 0.1 MPa to about 70 MPa, preferably 0.07 MPa to about 20 MPa, more preferably 0.7 MPa to about 7 MPa. Usually the amount of either sulfinate or sulfinic acid and oxidizing agent will each be about 0.001 to about 1 mole percent of the total monomers that are polymerized, depending on the desired molecular weight of the polymer, process condi-

tions, etc. An excess of the sulfinate or sulfinic acid may be employed over the amount of oxidant present, but stoichiometric quantities (in relationship to each other and the particular redox reaction involved) may also be used. The process may be carried out in any conventional manner, such as batch, semi-batch (sometimes also called semi-continuous), or continuous. Other ingredients which may normally also be present in such polymerizations, such as chain transfer agents, may also be present.

[0019] When operating in a batch or semi-batch mode, i.e., all of the monomer added at the beginning or during the polymerization, but not withdrawn during the polymerization, improved molecular weight distributions may be obtained by continuously co-feeding separate solutions of the sulfinate and oxidant to the reactor throughout the polymerization.

[0020] It has also been found that when ammonia is present in the polymerization process the number of ionic end groups is decreased even further. It is preferred that at least about 0.1 mole, more preferably at least about one mole of ammonia be present for each mole of sulfinate or sulfinic acid present in the process.

[0021] The polymer produced by the instant process have very low unstable and/or ionic end group contents, such as sulfonic acid and/or carboxyl groups. These levels are lower than when a sulfinate and other oxidizing agents is the initiator system. The polymers are useful as molding resins, as wire and cable insulation, chemically resistant coatings, non-stick surfaces, gaskets, O-rings, seals, chemically resistant laboratory ware, etc. In these uses, as appropriate, the polymers may be thermoplastic or elastomeric. If the polymer is poly(tetrafluoroethylene), it may be processed as poly(tetrafluoroethylene) made by other processes.

Polymer Analysis

[0022] Melt index tests were run using a Slocomb Model F extrusion plastometer with a 316 stainless steel die 0.947 cm in diameter and with an orifice 0.318 cm long and 0.0794 cm in diameter. The plastometer was heated to 372°C. After loading 2 g samples of polymer, reinserting the piston, and waiting for 5 minutes for thermal equilibration, the piston was loaded with a dead weight so that the piston and dead weight together totaled 5 or 15 kg. The time required for all or part of the sample to be extruded was measured, stopping after 5 min for polymers showing no extrusion at all. The weight of the polymer extruded divided by the number of minutes over which the extrusion occurred is reported here as the melt index.

[0023] The number of unstable end groups was determined by infrared spectroscopy on thin polymer films which were compacted by pressing at room temperature. Peak intensities at about 1775, 1815, 1795 and 1660 cm^{-1} were used to determine COOH (dimer), COOH (monomer), $\text{CF}=\text{CF}_2$ and CO_2Na concentrations, respectively. Intensity of a band at about 2365 cm^{-1} was used to correct absorptions for film thickness. The total of $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}_2$ and $-\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$ groups is reported as number of unstable ends per 10^6 polymeric carbon atoms. In a similar fashion, the weight percentage of hexafluoropropylene incorporated into its copolymers with tetrafluoroethylene was determined by the intensity of an infrared band at about 980 cm^{-1} .

Experiment 1

Preparation of $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{Li}$

[0024] A round bottomed flask was loaded with 100 g of perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride, 50 ml of 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 200 ml of water, and 67 g of lithium sulfite monohydrate. The mixture was heated for 6 hours at 80°C, cooled, and then much of the solvent removed by purging with a nitrogen stream at 70 to 80°C. The residue was extracted three times with 200 ml of refluxing 1-butanol. The combined extracts were slurried with 5 g of Darco® activated carbon and 50 g of chromatographic silica gel and filtered, washing five times with 50 ml of 1-butanol. The filtrate was stripped first on a rotary evaporator and then with a vacuum pump while warming on a steam bath. Drying was continued in a desiccator and finished in a vacuum oven at 86°C, giving 77 g of product.

Elemental Analysis

Found: 19.85% C, 60.67% F, 7.28% S, 1.76% Li

Calc. $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{Li}$: 19.61% C, 65.90% F, 6.54% S, 1.42% Li

[0025] The major contaminants appear to be Li_2SO_4 , and Li_2SO_3 , wet chemical analysis finding 8.9% sulfate ions and 1.9% sulfite ions.

Example 1Initiation of Vinylidene Fluoride/Hexafluoropropylene5 Polymerization with $C_8F_{17}SO_2Li/NaBrO_3$

[0026] A 400 ml autoclave was loaded with 200 ml water, 1.09 g of $C_8F_{17}SO_2Li$, and purged with nitrogen. The autoclave was cooled, evacuated, and loaded with 60 g of hexafluoropropylene and 40 g of vinylidene fluoride. A solution of 0.5 g of sodium bromate in 50 ml of water was injected at 0.3 ml/minute. Pressure within the autoclave decreased from 2.15 MPa at 22°C to 1.65 MPa at 24°C, 3 hours later. The autoclave was vented, the polymeric emulsion recovered and then broken by freezing. Filtering and drying gave 38 g of hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride copolymer with an inherent viscosity of 0.37.

Example 2

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Initiation of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene Polymerization with $C_8F_{17}SO_2Li/NaBrO_3$

[0027] A 400 ml autoclave was loaded with 100 ml water and 1.0 g of $C_8F_{17}SO_2Li$. The autoclave was cooled, evacuated, and loaded with 75 g of hexafluoropropylene and 50 g of tetrafluoroethylene. A solution of 0.5 g of sodium bromate in 50 ml of water was injected over about 3 to 4 hours at 20 to 25°C. The autoclave was vented, the polymeric emulsion recovered, and the emulsion broken by freezing. Filtering, washing 10 times with 200 ml of 1:1 methanol/water, and drying under vacuum gave 31 g of hexafluoropropylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymer too high in molecular weight to extrude in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 15 kg weight.

25 Example 3Initiation of Tetrafluoroethylene Polymerization with $C_8F_{17}SO_2Li/NaBrO_3$

[0028] A 500 ml resin kettle was loaded with 200 ml of water and 0.97 g of $C_8F_{17}SO_2Li$. The kettle was purged with argon three times and then pressured to 0.43 MPa from a 1 liter cylinder containing 33 g of tetrafluoroethylene. A solution of 1 g $NaBrO_3$ in 15 ml of water was prepared and 5.6 ml injected in 0.1 ml increments over the next 20 minutes at 26 to 28°C. After another 162 minutes, pressure in the kettle was vented from .055 MPa to atmospheric. The emulsion was recovered and broken by freezing. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed 10 times with 200 ml of 1:1 methanol/water. Drying under vacuum gave 20 g of polymer, the molecular weight of which was too high to extrude in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 15 kg weight.

Example 4Preparation of $C_8F_{17}SO_2H$ and Initiation of Tetrafluoroethylene Polymerization

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A. Preparation of ion exchange resin

[0029] A chromatography column with a Teflon® fluoropolymer stopcock was loaded with 200 ml of Dowex® 50WX8, a sulfonic acid ion exchange resin. The column was washed three times with 100 ml of 85°C water until the eluate came through colorless. The resin was then washed in succession with 600 ml 3 N NaOH, 600 ml 85°C water, 600 ml MeOH (methanol), 600 ml water, 600 ml 3 N HCl, 600 ml 85°C water, 600 ml MeOH, 600 ml water. This cycle was repeated another three times. After the third cycle the column was washed very slowly with 1000 ml of 3 N HCl. Titration of the damp resin with 0.1 N NaOH found 2 meq of acid per ml of resin.

50 B. Preparation of $C_8F_{17}SO_2Na$

[0030] A round bottomed flask was loaded with 100 g of perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride, 50 ml of 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 200 ml of water, and 76 g of sodium sulfite. The mixture was heated for 6 hours at 81°C, cooled, and then much of the solvent removed by purging with a nitrogen stream at 70 to 80°C. The residue was extracted three times with 200 ml of refluxing 1-butanol. The combined extracts were slurried with 5 g of Darco® activated carbon and 50 g of chromatographic silica gel and filtered, washing five times with 50 ml of 1-butanol. The filtrate was stripped first on a rotary evaporator, then with a vacuum pump, giving ~85 g. A sample sent for elemental analysis was dried additionally for several days at 80°C in a vacuum oven.

Elemental Analysis

Found: 18.15% C, 54.95% F, 7.55% S, 7.07 % Na

Calc. $C_8F_{17}SO_2Na$: 18.97% C, 63.83% F, 6.34% S, 4.54% Na

5 [0031] The major contaminants appear to be Na_2SO_4 , and Na_2SO_3 , wet chemical analysis finding 12.37% sulfate ions and 0.75% sulfite ions.

C. Initiation of tetrafluoroethylene polymerization with $C_8F_{17}SO_2H/NaBrO_3$

10 [0032] A chromatography column was loaded with 20 ml of the Dowex® resin prepared above. The resin was rinsed with 100 ml of water, the rinse water being drained entirely from column and discarded. A solution of 1 g $C_8F_{17}SO_2Na$ dissolved in 30 ml of water and then 170 ml of distilled water were passed through column, draining directly into a 500 ml polymerization kettle. Passage through the ion exchange resin presumably converts $C_8F_{17}SO_2Na$ to $C_8F_{17}SO_2H$. The kettle was sealed, purged with argon and evacuated to 100 mm three times and finally pressured to 0.50 MPa from a 1 liter cylinder containing 33 g of TFE. A solution made by dissolving 1 g of sodium bromate in 10 ml of water was injected into the polymerization kettle in 0.1 ml increments over about 89 minutes. After another 24 minutes the kettle was vented from 0.22 MPa to atmospheric. The product was a polymeric emulsion with a pH of 1.8. Breaking the emulsion by freezing, filtering, washing 10 times with 200 ml of 1:1 methanol/water, and drying under vacuum gave 18 g of poly(tetrafluoroethylene) that extruded at 0.4 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 15 kg weight.

20 D. Initiation of tetrafluoroethylene polymerization with $C_8F_{17}SO_2H/HBrO_3$

25 [0033] A chromatography column was loaded with 30 ml of the Dowex® resin prepared in Part A above. The resin was rinsed with 100 ml of water, the rinse water being discarded. Enough water (14 ml) was added to the chromatography column to completely immerse the resin. A solution of 1 g of $NaBrO_3$ in 15 ml of water was poured in carefully on top. The contents of the column were then slowly drained through the resin, discarding the first 14 ml and saving the eluate, a solution presumably containing $HBrO_3$.

30 [0034] A fresh sample of Dowex® ion exchange resin was used to introduce $C_8F_{17}SO_2H$ in the resin kettle as in part B above. The kettle was sealed, purged with argon and evacuated to 100 mm three times, and finally pressured to 0.52 MPa from a 1 liter cylinder containing 33 g of TFE. The $HBrO_3$ solution taken off the ion exchange resin above was injected into the polymerization kettle in 0.1 ml increments over about 68 minutes. After another 64 minutes the kettle was vented from 0.055 MPa at 26°C to atmospheric. Only precipitated polymer was evident in the recovered reaction mixture, the pH of which was found to be 1.8. Filtering, washing 10 times with 200 ml of 1:1 methanol/water, and drying under vacuum gave 30 g of poly(tetrafluoroethylene) too high in molecular weight to extrude in the melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 15 kg weight.

35 Experiment 2Preparation of $CF_2=CFOCF(CF_3)CF_2OCF_2CF_2SO_2Na$

40 [0035] The contents of a flask loaded with 50 ml of 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 200 ml of water, 76 g of sodium sulfite, and 59 ml of $CF_2=CFOCF(CF_3)CF_2OCF_2CF_2SO_2F$ were refluxed and stirred overnight at 80°C under N_2 . The reaction mixture was concentrated under a stream of N_2 at 50°C. Extraction five times with 100 ml of refluxing isopropyl alcohol, concentration to solids first on a rotary evaporator and then with a vacuum pump gave 16 g of solids presumed to be $CF_2=CFOCF(CF_3)CF_2OCF_2CF_2SO_2Na$.

45 Example 5Initiation of Tetrafluoroethylene Polymerization with $CF_2=CFOCF(CF_3)CF_2OCF_2CF_2SO_2Na/KBrO_3$

50 [0036] A 500 ml resin kettle was loaded with 200 ml of water and 1 g of $CF_2=CFOCF(CF_3)CF_2OCF_2CF_2SO_2Na$. The kettle was purged with argon and evacuated to 100 mm three times and then pressured to 0.50 MPa from a 1 liter cylinder containing 33 g of tetrafluoroethylene. A solution of 1 g $NaBrO_3$ in 15 ml of water was prepared and 7.5 ml injected in 0.1 ml increments over the next 141 minutes at 22 to 31°C. After another 10 minutes, pressure in the kettle was vented from 0.24 MPa to atmospheric. Precipitated polymer was recovered, filtered, washed 10 times with 200 ml of 1:1 methanol/water. Drying under vacuum gave 15 g of polymer, the molecular weight of which was too high to extrude in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 15 kg weight.

Experiment 3Preparation of $C_6F_{13}SO_2Na$

5 [0037] 1-Iodoperfluorohexane (89.2 g, 0.2 mol) was added rapidly to a stirred mixture of 16.8 g (0.2 mol) of sodium bicarbonate, 41.8 g (0.24 mol) sodium dithionate, 60 mL of water and 60 mL of acetonitrile at room temperature. After 1.5 hr, the mixture was heated to 55°C and maintained for 4 hr. The mixture was then concentrated on a rotary evaporator to remove the acetonitrile. Ethyl acetate (250 mL) was added and the mixture was filtered. The solid was dissolved in an additional 200 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate solutions were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The solid residue was recrystallized three times from 350 mL of isopropanol to give in two crops 55 g of white solid. ^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) -80.6 (3F), -121.6 (2F), -122.2 (2F), -122.4 (2F), -125.7 (2F), -130.7 (2F).

Experiment 4

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Preparation of $C_8F_{17}SO_2Na$

[0038] The procedure of Experiment 2 was followed using 109.2 g (0.2 mol) of 1-iodoperfluoro-octane. Two recrystallizations of the crude product from 1.4 L of isopropanol gave 79.8 g of the title compound. ^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) -80.6 (3F), -121.4 (6F), -122.1 (4F), -125.7 (2F), -130.9 (2F).

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Experiment 5Preparation of $C_8F_{17}SO_2NH_4$

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[0039] A 2-L separatory funnel was charged with 810 mL of water and 30 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid. After cooling to room temperature and bubbling with argon to remove oxygen, 31 g of $C_8F_{17}SO_2Na$ was added. This mixture was extracted twice with 250 mL of deoxygenated ether. The combined ether extracts were concentrated on a rotary evaporator and then dried at 0.025 mm and 35°C to a white solid. The solid was dissolved in 200 mL of dry ether and treated at -5°C with a slight excess of anhydrous ammonia gas. The suspension was evaporated to dryness on a rotary evaporator and then dried for 24 hr at 0.025 mm and 35°C giving 29.8 g of white ammonium salt. ^{19}F NMR (CD_3OD) -80.8 (3F), -121.4 (6F), -121.9 (2F), -122.1 (2F), -125.7 (2F), -130.2 (2F). 1H NMR showed a peak at 4.92 ppm.

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Experiment 6

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Preparation of $C_4F_9SO_2NH_4$

[0040] A mixture of 400 mL of water, 110.9 g sodium bicarbonate and 200 mL of acetonitrile was warmed to 30°C. 1-Iodoperfluorobutane (415.1 g, 1.2 mol) was added followed by 250.7 g (1.44 mol) of sodium dithionite. Vigorous gas evolution was observed after a short induction period. After gas evolution ceased, the mixture was heated to 55°C for 6 hr. Deoxygenated ethyl acetate (1-L) was added and the organic layer was separated. It was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and evaporated to dryness on a rotary evaporator, heating to 70°C at 0.5 mm. The solid residue was recrystallized from 1-L deoxygenated isopropanol giving 112.5 g of white solid. An additional 145.7 g of product was collected from concentrations of the filtrate for a total yield of 258.2 g (70%) of sodium perfluorobutanesulfinate.

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[0041] The sodium perfluorobutanesulfinate (330 g) from several preparations was added to a cold, deoxygenated solution of 100 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid and 500 mL of water. This solution was extracted with 600 mL and 2 X 300 mL portions of ether. The combined ether extracts were washed with 3 X 100 mL of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and evaporated on a rotary evaporator to a liquid. This liquid was dissolved in 500 mL of ether and treated with excess ammonia gas. The ether was evaporated on a rotary evaporator and the residue was dried at 75°C and 0.1 mm to give 321.9 g of the title compound. ^{19}F NMR (CD_3OD) -80.9 (3F), -122.9 (2F), -125.9 (2F), -130.4 (2F). 1H NMR showed a peak at 4.92 ppm.

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Examples 6-11 and Comparative Examples A-C

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Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Sulfinate Salts and Oxidizing Agents

[0042] A 1-L stainless steel autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was flushed with nitrogen and charged with

600 mL of distilled, deoxygenated water, ammonia (if used) in the form of concentrated aqueous solution, and the sulfinate salt. The reactor was cooled, charged with 120 g of hexafluoropropylene and 50 g of tetrafluoroethylene and heated with stirring to the desired reaction temperature. A solution of the oxidant in 25 mL of water was fed to the reactor over 5 minutes. After reaction for 2 hours, the reactor was cooled to room temperature and vented to atmospheric pressure. The aqueous dispersion was recovered, frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 1-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. The weight of polymer was determined and the weight percent of hexafluoropropylene was determined by infrared spectroscopy on a cold-pressed film. The total number of unstable end groups (carboxylic acid, carboxylate and vinyl) was also determined by infrared analysis and is reported as number of ends per 10⁶ carbon atoms.

Example	Sulfinate (g)	Oxidant (g)	NH ₃ (mL)	Temp (°C)	Polymer Yield	Wt. % HFP	Unstable End Groups
7	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaBrO ₃ (0.30)	-	100	31.5	14.9	110
8	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaBrO ₃ (0.30)	1	100	49.7	13.0	< 5
9	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaClO ₃ (0.22)	-	100	22.4	16.7	332
10	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaClO ₃ (0.22)	1	100	24.6	16.3	45
11	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaClO ₃ (0.22)	1	85	33.8	14.9	120
12	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaOCl (0.15)	1	100	28.4	16.4	trace
A	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (0.46)	1	100	31.7	16.6	1010
B	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	H ₂ O ₂ (0.075)	1	100	22.5	13.8	1071
C	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₄ (1.51)	NaBrO ₃ ·3H ₂ O (0.31)	-	100	26.2	>10.0	1417

Example 12

Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorooctanesulfinate and Sodium Chlorate

[0043] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 1 mL of concentrated aqueous ammonia and 10 g of ammonium perfluorooctanesulfinate. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. A solution of 1.2 g of sodium chlorate in 1-L of water was injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 12 minutes. Then a solution of 2.8 g of sodium chlorate in 1-L of water was injected at the rate of 1 mL/minute and pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 804 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 137 minutes. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flow was halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged, frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 943.5 g of fluffy white powder. By infrared analysis, the polymer contained 13.6 wt % hexafluoropropylene and had no detectable unstable end groups. The polymer had a melting point of 261.5°C (18.1 J/G) by DSC and extruded at 2.35 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 5 kg weight.

Example 13Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorooctanesulfinate and Sodium Hypochlorite

5 [0044] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 2 mL of concentrated aqueous ammonia, 2.24 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant and 4.5 g of ammonium perfluorooctanesulfinate. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. A solution prepared by diluting 4.8 g of 5.6% aqueous sodium hypochlorite to 250 mL with distilled water was injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 12 minutes. Then a solution prepared by diluting 12.9 g of 5.6% aqueous sodium hypochlorite to 500 mL of distilled water was injected at the rate of 1 mL/minute and pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 840 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 149 minutes. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flow was halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. After removing a 50 mL aliquot of the aqueous dispersion for further analysis, the remaining latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 936.1 g of fluffy white powder. By infrared analysis, the polymer had no detectable unstable end groups. By high temperature fluorine NMR analysis of the polymer melt, it was determined to contain 10.4 wt % hexafluoropropylene. The polymer had a melting point of 264.5°C (25.3 J/G) by DSC and extruded at 0.134 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 15 kg weight.

Comparative Example D

25 Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene / Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorooctanesulfinate and Ammonium Persulfate

[0045] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 1 mL of concentrated aqueous ammonia and 5 G of ammonium perfluorooctanesulfinate. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. A solution of 4 g of ammonium persulfate in 1-L of water was injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 12 minutes. Then a solution of 7 g of potassium persulfate in 1-L of water was injected at the rate of 1 mL/minute and pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 764 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 194 minutes. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flow was halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged, frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 965.3 g of fluffy white powder. By infrared analysis, the polymer contained 14.0 wt % hexafluoropropylene and had 160 carboxylic acid end groups per 10⁶ carbon atoms. The polymer had a melting point of 241.2°C (22.1 J/G) by DSC and extruded at 1.80 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 5 kg weight.

Experiment 7

45 Preparation of CF₃CH₂OCF₂CHFOCF₂CF(CF₃)OCF₂CF₂SO₂Na

Preparation of CF₃CH₂OCF₂CHFOCF₂CF(CF₃)OCF₂CF₂I

[0046] A 10 mL Hastalloy® pressure vessel was charged with acid chloride CF₃CH₂OCF₂CHFOCF₂CF(CF₃)OCF₂CF₂C(O)Cl (3.16 g, 6 mmol) and powdered KI (1.30 g), sealed and heated to 200°C for 9 hr. Removal of product from the vessel afforded 1.5 g of liquid which was homogeneous by GC analysis. IR lacked carbonyl absorptions, and ¹⁹F NMR (THF-d₈) showed -69.33 and -69.40 (triplets of equal area, J = 5.5, -CF₂I), -74.77 (overlapping m, CF₃CH₂), -79.85 (apparent quartet, J = 8.1, CF₃), -82.7 to -85.6 (overlapping AB patterns, CF₂), -90.01 and -90.53 (AB pattern, CF₂CFH), -145.09 (q, J = 22.9, CF), -145.85 (d of m's, J = 51 Hz, CHF), in accord with a mixture of diastereomeric iodides.

Preparation of $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CHFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{Na}$

[0047] A 50 mL 3-neck flask fitted with a nitrogen inlet, septum adapter, and thermocouple was charged with sodium bicarbonate (0.27 g, 3.2 mmol), water (5 mL), and acetonitrile (2 mL) and cooled to 5°C. Sodium dithionite (0.67 g, 3.84 mmol) was added and the iodide $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CHFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{I}$ (1.89 g, 3.2 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 18 h. Volatiles were removed under vacuum to afford 1.99 g of white solid which was treated with 10 mL of hot isopropyl alcohol, filtered, and evaporated to give 1.15 g of waxy solid. ^1H NMR (CD_3OD): 6.62 (d of triplets, $J = 52$, 3 Hz), 4.52 (doubled quartets, $J = 8.3$ Hz). ^{19}F NMR (CD_3OD): -74.6 (s, CF_3), -79.6 (s, CF_3) and AB pattern -79.45 and -80.01 ($J = 142$ Hz), two closely spaced AB patterns at -82.93 and -84.42 ($J = 144$ Hz), and -83.11 and -84.64 ($J = 144$ Hz), pair of AB patterns at -89.42 and -90.44 ($J = 144$ Hz), and -89.41 and -90.57 ($J = 143$ Hz), -144.5 (m) and -145.5 (m), $-\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2$ signals at -133.22 to -133.35, in accord with the assigned structure.

Example 14Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CHFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{Na}/\text{NaBrO}_3$

[0048] A 1-L stainless steel autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was flushed with nitrogen and charged with a solution prepared with 600 mL of distilled, deoxygenated water, ammonium hydroxide (1 mL) and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CHFOCF}_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{Na}$ (1.0 g), and $\text{C}_7\text{F}_{15}\text{CO}_2\text{NH}_4$ (1.0 g). The reactor was cooled, charged with 120 g of hexafluoropropylene and 50 g of tetrafluoroethylene and heated with stirring to 100°C. A solution of sodium bromate (0.25 g in 25 mL of water) was fed to the reactor over 5 minutes. After reaction for 3 hours, the reactor was cooled to room temperature and vented to atmospheric pressure. The aqueous dispersion was recovered, frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 1-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen to give 24.3 g of product. The total number of carboxylic acid, carboxylate and vinyl end groups (per 10^6 carbon atoms), determined by infrared analysis on a cold-pressed film, was found to be below the detection limit. ^{19}F NMR (melt, at 300°C) showed, as major polymer signals, -71 (bd s, $a = 8.02$), -110 and -116 to -122 (m's, $a = 133.3$), -179 (trace s, corresponding to HFP diads, $a = 0.06$), -182.5 (s, $a = 2.80$); also present were signals due to fragments derived from the sulfinate initiator (-76.8 (bd s, $a = 0.45$), -79.5 and -80.3, -83 to -86 (bd), -90 (bd s, $a = 0.28$), -140.5 (bd s, $a = 0.15$), and -145.5 (bd s, $a = 0.17$). Integration indicated that wt % hexafluoropropylene = 11.1%. Solid state ^{19}F NMR (at 15 kHz) also revealed signals corresponding to initiator-derived polymer ends, and all signals in the spectrum exhibited nearly the same T_1 values, ca. 600 ms.

Experiment 8Preparation of $\text{H}(\text{CF}_2)_6\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{Na}$

[0049] A 250 mL 3-neck flask, fitted with a nitrogen inlet and reflux condenser, septum adapter, and thermocouple, was charged with sodium bicarbonate (3.28 g, 39 mmol), water (40 mL), and acetonitrile (40 mL). Sodium dithionite (8.91 g, 51 mmol) was added and the iodide $\text{H}(\text{CF}_2)_6\text{CH}_2\text{I}$ (16.62 g, 38 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was heated to 50°C for 18 h. Volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting solid was partially dissolved in methanol, filtered, and stripped to give 16.3 g of solid. The solid was transferred to a dry box, dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, filtered, and evaporated. The recovered solid was re-precipitated by dissolving it in a minimal volume of tetrahydrofuran and adding this solution to petroleum ether to provide 14.0 g of white solid. ^1H NMR (CD_3OD): 6.60 (tt, $J = 51$, 6 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (t, $J = 20$ Hz, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (CD_3OD): -110.0 (m), -121.2 (bd s), -122.9 (s), -129.3 (s), -138.0 (d, $J = 52$); (D_2O): -110.8 (m), -122.2 (s), -123.6 (s), -124.0 (s), -130.4 (s), -138.5 (d, $J = 52$) consistent with the assigned structure. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{F}_{12}\text{SO}_2\text{Na}$ C, 20.91; H, 0.75; F, 56.69; S, 7.97. Found: C, 15.61, 15.56; H, 1.00, 1.07, indicative of inorganic byproducts present in the sample.

Example 16Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorobutanesulfinate and Sodium Hypochlorite

[0050] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 4.48 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30

weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. Two solutions, one prepared by diluting 20.0 g of 5.6% aqueous sodium hypochlorite to 250 mL with distilled water, and the other prepared by adding distilled, deoxygenated water to 11.25 g of $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$ to a final volume of 250 mL (including 1.0 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide), were injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 3 minutes. Then the above solutions were injected at the rate of 0.75 mL/minute for the remaining reaction time while pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 732 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 183 minutes. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flows were halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. After removing a 50 mL aliquot of the aqueous dispersion for further analysis, the remaining latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 835.2 g of fluffy white powder. By infrared analysis, the polymer contained 47 carboxyl end groups /10⁶ carbon atoms. High temperature ¹⁹F NMR analysis of the polymer melt revealed 10.2 wt % hexafluoropropylene incorporation. The polymer had a melting point of 275°C (26.3 J/g) by DSC and was of too low molecular weight for assessment by standard melt index measurement.

Example 17

Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorobutanesulfinate and Sodium Hypochlorite

[0051] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 1H-perfluorohexane (10 g) and 2-L of distilled water containing 4.48 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. Two solutions, one prepared by diluting 20.0 g of 5.6% aqueous sodium hypochlorite to 250 mL with distilled water, and the other prepared by adding distilled, deoxygenated water to 11.25 g of $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$ to a final volume of 250 mL (including 1.0 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide), were injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 3 minutes. Then the above solutions were injected at the rate of 0.60 mL/minute for the remaining reaction time while pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 840 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 141 minutes. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flows were halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. After removing a 50 mL aliquot of the aqueous dispersion for further analysis, the remaining latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 951.3 g of fluffy white powder. Carboxyl end groups were not detected by infrared analysis. High temperature ¹⁹F NMR analysis of the polymer melt revealed 9.2 wt % hexafluoropropylene incorporation. Maximum in the DSC curve appeared at 278°C (27.4 J/g) and extruded at 7.5 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C with a 5 kg weight.

Example 18

Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorobutanesulfinate and Sodium Hypochlorite

[0052] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{OCFHCFC}_3$ (10 g) and 2-L of distilled water containing 4.48 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. Two solutions, one prepared by diluting 16.0 g of 5.6% aqueous sodium hypochlorite to 250 mL with distilled water, and the other prepared by adding distilled, deoxygenated water to 9.00 g of $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$ to a final volume of 250 mL (including 1.0 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide), were injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 3 minutes. Then the above solutions were injected at the rate of 0.60 mL/minute for the remaining reaction time while pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 840 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 201 minutes. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flows were halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. After removing a 50 mL aliquot of the aqueous dispersion for further analysis, the remaining latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 912.4 g of fluffy white powder. Infrared analysis showed 30 carboxyl end groups/10⁶ carbon atoms. High temperature ¹⁹F NMR analysis of

the polymer melt revealed 8.9 wt % hexafluoropropylene incorporation. Maximum in the DSC curve appeared at 278.8°C (23.5 J/g). Melt viscosity was too low to measure by the standard melt index apparatus at 372°C.

Example 19

Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorobutanesulfinate and Sodium Hypochlorite

[0053] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 4.48 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. Two solutions, one prepared by diluting 17.3 g of 5.6% aqueous sodium hypochlorite to 250 mL with distilled water, and the other prepared by adding distilled, deoxygenated water to 5.28 g of $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$ to a final volume of 250 mL, were injected at the rate of 6 mL/minute for 3 min. Then the above solutions were injected at the rate of 0.60 mL/minute for the remaining reaction time while pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 840 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 156 min. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flows were halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. After removing a 50 mL aliquot of the aqueous dispersion for further analysis, the remaining latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 928.8 g of fluffy white powder. Carboxylic acid (monomeric) end groups were determined as 5 per 10^6 carbon atoms by infrared analysis. High temperature ^{19}F NMR analysis of the polymer melt revealed 8.6 wt % hexafluoropropylene incorporation. The product extruded at 1.33 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C (5 kg weight).

Example 20

Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorobutanesulfinate and Sodium Chlorate

[0054] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 4.48 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. Two solutions, one prepared by adding distilled water to 1.38 g sodium chlorate to a final volume of 250 mL, and the other prepared by adding distilled, deoxygenated water to 5.28 g of $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$ to a final volume of 250 mL, were injected at the rate of 6 mL/min for 3 min. Then the above solutions were injected at the rate of 0.60 mL/min for the remaining reaction time while pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 840 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 143 min. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flows were halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. After removing a 50 mL aliquot of the aqueous dispersion for further analysis, the remaining latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Carboxylic acid (monomeric) end groups were determined as 19 per 10^6 carbon atoms by infrared analysis. High temperature ^{19}F NMR analysis of the polymer melt revealed 8.6 wt % hexafluoropropylene incorporation. The product extruded at 3.69 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C (5 kg weight).

Example 21

Polymerization of Tetrafluoroethylene/Hexafluoropropylene with Ammonium Perfluorobutanesulfinate and Sodium Bromate

[0055] A 4-L horizontal autoclave with mechanical agitator was purged with nitrogen and charged with 2-L of distilled water containing 4.48 g of ammonium perfluorooctanoate surfactant. The reactor was closed, the contents were heated to 103°C and agitated at 90 rpm. The reactor was flushed with a mixture of 70 weight % hexafluoropropylene and 30 weight % tetrafluoroethylene and then pressured to 4.5 MPa with this gas mixture. Two solutions, one prepared by adding distilled water to 1.96 g of sodium bromate to a final volume of 250 mL, and the other prepared by adding distilled, deoxygenated water to 5.28 g of $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_4$ to a final volume of 250 mL, were injected at the rate of 6 mL/min for 3 min. Then the above solutions were injected at the rate of 0.60 mL/min for the remaining reaction

time while pressure in the reactor was maintained at 4.5 MPa by addition of tetrafluoroethylene. A total of 840 g of tetrafluoroethylene was added over 146 min. The initiator and tetrafluoroethylene flows were halted, the reactor was allowed to cool and vented to atmospheric pressure. The reactor contents were discharged. The latex was frozen in dry ice, thawed and filtered. The solid polymer was stirred with about 2-L of distilled water at 80°C, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at about 120°C overnight under a flow of nitrogen. Amount of polymer isolated was 934.9 g of fluffy white powder. Carboxylic acid (monomeric) end groups were determined as 9 per 10⁶ carbon atoms by infrared analysis. High temperature ¹⁹F NMR analysis of the polymer melt revealed 8.7 wt % hexafluoropropylene incorporation. The product extruded at 2.67 g/min in a melt index apparatus at 372°C (5 kg weight). MIT flex life was improved by comparison with polymer samples produced using CF₃CF₂CF₂CF₂SO₂NH₄ with other oxidants, an advantage for using bromate ion as an oxidant.

Claims

1. A process for the preparation of a fluorine containing polymer, comprising, polymerizing, in an aqueous emulsion or suspension, a fluorine containing olefin, wherein the initiator is a combination of a fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or sulfinic acid and an oxidizing agent selected from the group consisting of chlorate ion, bromate ion, and hypochlorite ion, and provided that said fluoroaliphatic sulfinate or fluoroaliphatic sulfinic acid and said oxidizing agent are water soluble.
2. The process as recited in Claim 1 wherein ammonia is also present.
3. The process as recited in Claim 1 wherein said fluorine containing olefin is tetrafluoroethylene, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, chlorotrifluoroethylene, or perfluoro(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole).
4. The process as recited in Claim 1 wherein said fluorine containing olefin is tetrafluoroethylene.
5. The process as recited in Claim 2 wherein said fluorine containing olefin is tetrafluoroethylene, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, chlorotrifluoroethylene, or perfluoro(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole).
6. The process as recited in Claim 2 wherein said fluorine containing olefin is tetrafluoroethylene.
7. The process as recited in Claim 1 wherein said fluorine containing olefin and other monomers are present in the following combination:
 - tetrafluoroethylene;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether);
 - tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(ethyl vinyl ether);
 - tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(n-propyl vinyl ether);
 - tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(2,2-dimethyldioxole);
 - vinyl fluoride;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/ethylene;
 - chlorotrifluoroethylene/ethylene;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether)

wherein the alkyl group contains 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

 - hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/vinylidene fluoride;
 - tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)/perfluorinated curesite monomer; and
 - chlorotrifluoroethylene.
8. The process as recited in Claim 7 wherein ammonia is also present.
9. The process as recited in Claim 1 wherein said sulfinate or sulfinic acid has the formula $[(R^1SO_2)_n]_qM_r$, wherein:

R¹ is fluoroaliphatic with n free valencies;

M is a cation of charge s;

s is 1 or 2;

n is 1 or 2; and

r and q are 1 or 2;

and provided that $q \cdot n = r \cdot s$.

10. The process as recited in Claim 9 wherein M is an alkali metal cation or NH₄⁺.

11. The process as recited in Claim 1 wherein a process temperature is about 20°C to about 150°C.

12. The process as recited in Claim 10 wherein ammonia is also present.

13. The process as recited in Claim 2 wherein at least about one mole of ammonia is present per mole of said sulfinate or said sulfinic acid present.

14. The process as recited in Claim 10 wherein R¹ is perfluoro-n-alkyl.

15. The process as recited in Claim 10 wherein M is sodium.

16. The process as recited in Claim 9 wherein said oxidant is bromate and a counterion for said oxidant is an alkali metal cation.

17. The process as recited in Claim 9 wherein said oxidant is chlorate and a counterion for said oxidant is an alkali metal cation.

18. The process as recited in Claim 9 wherein said oxidant is hypochlorite and a counterion for said oxidant is an alkali metal cation.

19. The process as recited in Claim 10 wherein said fluorine containing olefin and optional other monomers are present in the following combination:

tetrafluoroethylene;
tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene;
tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether);
tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(ethyl vinyl ether);
tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(n-propyl vinyl ether);
tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(2,2-dimethyldioxole);
vinyl fluoride;
tetrafluoroethylene/ethylene;
chlorotrifluoroethylene/ethylene;
tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether)

wherein the alkyl group contains 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride;
tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride;
tetrafluoroethylene/vinylidene fluoride;
tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)/perfluorinated curesite monomer; and
chlorotrifluoroethylene.

20. The process as recited in Claim 12 wherein said fluorine containing olefin and other monomers are present in the following combination;

tetrafluoroethylene;
tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene;
tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether);

tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(ethyl vinyl ether);
 tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(n-propyl vinyl ether);
 tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(2,2-dimethyldioxole);
 vinyl fluoride;
 5 tetrafluoroethylene/ethylene;
 chlorotrifluoroethylene/ethylene;
 tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether)

wherein the alkyl group contains 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

10 hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride;
 tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride;
 tetrafluoroethylene/vinylidene fluoride;
 tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)/perfluorinated curesite monomer; and
 15 chlorotrifluoroethylene.

Patentansprüche

20 1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines fluorhaltigen Polymers, umfassend das Polymerisieren, in einer wäßrigen Suspension oder Emulsion, eines fluorhaltigen Olefins, wobei der Initiator eine Kombination aus einem fluoraliphatischen Sulfat oder einer Sulfinsäure und einem Oxidationsmittel, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Chloration, Bromation, und Hypochlorition ist, und mit der Maßgabe, daß das fluoraliphatische Sulfat oder die fluoraliphatische Sulfinsäure und das Oxidationsmittel wasserlöslich sind.

25 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei ebenso Ammoniak anwesend ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei dem fluorhaltigen Olefin um Tetrafluorethylen, Vinylfluorid, Vinylidenfluorid, Hexafluorpropylen, Chlortrifluorethylen oder Perfluor(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxol) handelt.

30 4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei dem fluorhaltigen Olefin um Tetrafluorethylen handelt.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei es sich bei dem fluorhaltigen Olefin um Tetrafluorethylen, Vinylfluorid, Vinylidenfluorid, Hexafluorpropylen, Chlortrifluorethylen oder Perfluor(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxol) handelt.

35 6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei es sich bei dem fluorhaltigen Olefin um Tetrafluorethylen handelt.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das fluorhaltige Olefin und die anderen Monomere in den folgenden Kombinationen anwesend sind:

40 Tetrafluorethylen;
 Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen;
 Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(methylvinylether);
 Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(ethylvinylether);
 45 Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(n-propylvinylether);
 Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(2,2-dimethyldioxol);
 Vinylfluorid;
 Tetrafluorethylen/Ethylen;
 Chlortrifluorethylen/Ethylen;
 50 Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen/Perfluor(alkylvinylether), wobei die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome enthält;
 Hexafluorpropylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
 Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
 Tetrafluorethylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
 55 Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(methylvinylether)/perfluoriertes Curesitmonomer; und Chlortrifluorethylen.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei auch Ammoniak anwesend ist.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Sulfinat oder die Sulfinsäure die Formel $[(R^1SO_2)_n]_qM_r$ aufweist, worin:

R^1 fluoraliphatisch ist mit n freien Valenzen;
M ein Kation mit der Ladung s ist;
s 1 oder 2 ist;
n 1 oder 2 ist und
r und q 1 oder 2 sind

und mit der Maßgabe, daß $q \cdot n = r \cdot s$.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei M ein Alkalimetallkation oder NH_4^+ ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Verfahrenstemperatur etwa 20°C bis etwa 150°C beträgt.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei auch Ammoniak anwesend ist.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei mindestens ein Mol Ammoniak pro Mol des Sulfinats oder der Sulfinsäure vorhanden ist.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei es sich bei R^1 um Perfluor-n-alkyl handelt.

15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei es sich bei M um Natrium handelt.

16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei es sich bei dem Oxidationsmittel um Bromat handelt und ein Gegenion für das Oxidationsmittel ein Alkalimetallkation ist.

17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei es sich bei dem Oxidationsmittel um Chlorat handelt und ein Gegenion für das Oxidationsmittel ein Alkalimetallkation ist.

18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei es sich bei dem Oxidationsmittel um Hypochlorit handelt und ein Gegenion für das Oxidationsmittel ein Alkalimetallion ist.

19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei das fluorhaltige Olefin und wahlweise andere Monomere in den folgenden Kombinationen anwesend sind:

Tetrafluorethylen;
Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen;
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(methylvinylether);
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(ethylvinylether);
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(n-propylvinylether);
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(2,2-dimethyldioxol);
Vinylfluorid;
Tetrafluorethylen/Ethylen;
Chlortrifluorethylen/Ethylen;
Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen/Perfluor(alkylvinylether), wobei die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome enthält;
Hexafluorpropylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
Tetrafluorethylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(methylvinylether)/perfluoriertes Curesitmonomer; und Chlortrifluorethylen.

20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei das fluorhaltige Olefin und andere Monomere in den folgenden Kombinationen anwesend sind:

Tetrafluorethylen;
Tetrafluorethylen/Hexafluorpropylen;
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(methylvinylether);
Tetrafluorethylen/Perfluor(ethylvinylether);

Tetrafluoroethylen/Perfluor(n-propylvinylether);
 Tetrafluoroethylen/Perfluor(2,2-dimethyldioxol);
 Vinylfluorid;
 Tetrafluoroethylen/Ethylen;
 5 Chlortrifluoroethylen/Ethylen;
 Tetrafluoroethylen/Hexafluorpropylen/Perfluor(alkylvinylether), wobei die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatome
 enthält;
 Hexafluorpropylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
 Tetrafluoroethylen/Hexafluorpropylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
 10 Tetrafluoroethylen/Vinylidenfluorid;
 Tetrafluoroethylen/Perfluor(methylvinylether)/perfluoriertes Curesitmonomer und Chlortrifluoroethylen.

Revendications

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1. Procédé pour la préparation d'un polymère contenant du fluor, comprenant la polymérisation, dans une émulsion ou suspension aqueuse, d'une oléfine contenant du fluor, dans lequel l'initiateur est une combinaison d'un sulfinate ou d'acide sulfinique fluoroaliphatique et d'un agent oxydant sélectionné parmi le groupe constitué d'un ion chlorate, d'un ion bromate et d'un ion hypochlorite, et à condition que ledit sulfinate fluoroaliphatique ou acide sulfinique fluoroaliphatique et ledit agent oxydant soient solubles dans l'eau.

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2. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel de l'ammoniac est également présent.

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3. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor est du tétrafluoroéthylène, du fluorure de vinyle, du fluorure de vinylidène, de l'hexafluoropropylène, du chlorotrifluoroéthylène ou du perfluoro(2,2-diméthyl-1,3-dioxole).

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4. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor est du tétrafluoroéthylène.

5. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 2, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor est du tétrafluoroéthylène, du fluorure de vinyle, du fluorure de vinylidène, de l'hexafluoropropylène, du chlorotrifluoroéthylène ou du perfluoro(2,2-diméthyl-1,3-dioxole).

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6. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 2, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor est du tétrafluoroéthylène.

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7. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor et d'autres monomères sont présents dans la combinaison suivante :

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tétrafluoroéthylène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(méthylvinyléther);
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(éthylvinyléther);
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(n-propylvinyléther);
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(2,2-diméthyldioxole);
 fluorure de vinyle;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/éthylène;
 chlorotrifluoroéthylène/éthylène;
 50 tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène/perfluoro(alkylvinyléther), dans lequel le groupement alkyle contient
 1 à 5 atomes de carbone;
 hexafluoropropylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
 55 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(méthylvinyléther)/monomère de site de durcissement perfluoré, et
 chlorotrifluoroéthylène.

8. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 7, dans lequel de l'ammoniac est également présent.

9. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit sulfinate ou acide sulfinique a la formule $[(R^1SO_2)_n]_qM_r$, dans laquelle :

R¹ est fluoroaliphatique avec n valences libres;
M est un cation de charge s;
s est 1 ou 2;
n est 1 ou 2, et
r et q sont 1 ou 2;

et à condition que $q \cdot n = r \cdot s$.

10. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 9, dans lequel M est un cation métallique alcalin ou NH_4^+ .

11. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel une température de procédé est d'environ 20°C à environ 150°C.

12. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 10, dans lequel de l'ammoniac est également présent.

13. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 2, dans lequel au moins environ une mole d'ammoniac est présente par mole dudit sulfinate ou dudit acide sulfinique présent.

14. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 10, dans lequel R¹ est un perfluoro-n-alkyle.

15. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 10, dans lequel M est du sodium.

16. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit oxydant est du bromate et un contre-ion pour ledit oxydant est un cation métallique alcalin.

17. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit oxydant est du chlorate et un contre-ion pour ledit oxydant est un cation métallique alcalin.

18. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit oxydant est un hypochlorite, et un contre-ion pour ledit oxydant est un cation métallique alcalin.

19. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 10, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor et d'autres monomères facultatifs sont présents dans la combinaison suivante :

tétrafluoroéthylène;
tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène;
tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(méthylvinyléther);
tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(éthylvinyléther);
tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(n-propylvinyléther);
tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(2,2-diméthylidioxole);
fluorure de vinyle;
tétrafluoroéthylène/éthylène;
chlorotrifluoroéthylène/éthylène;
tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène/perfluoro(alkylvinyléther), dans lequel le groupement alkyle contient 1 à 5 atomes de carbone;
hexafluoropropylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
tétrafluoroéthylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(méthylvinyléther)/monomère de site de durcissement perfluoré, et chlorotrifluoroéthylène.

20. Procédé tel que revendiqué à la revendication 12, dans lequel ladite oléfine contenant du fluor et d'autres monomères sont présents dans la combinaison suivante :

tétrafluoroéthylène;

tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(méthylvinyléther);
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(éthylvinyléther);
 5 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(n-propylvinyléther);
 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(2,2-diméthylidioxole);
 fluorure de vinyle;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/éthylène;
 chlorotrifluoroéthylène/éthylène;
 10 tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène/perfluoro(alkylvinyléther), dans lequel le groupement alkyle contient
 1 à 5 atomes de carbone;
 hexafluoropropylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/hexafluoropropylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
 tétrafluoroéthylène/fluorure de vinylidène;
 15 tétrafluoroéthylène/perfluoro(méthylvinyléther)/monomère de site de durcissement perfluoré, et
 chlorotrifluoroéthylène.

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	Day	Date	Opponent	Time (CT)	TV
PRESEASON	Sat	Aug 14	ARIZONA CARDINALS	7:00 p.m.	KSTP
	Fri	Aug 20	at Atlanta Falcons	6:30 p.m.	KSTP
	Fri	Aug 27	SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS	7:00 p.m.	KSTP
	Thu	Sept 2	at Seattle Seahawks	8:00 p.m.	KSTP
REGULAR SEASON	Sun	Sept 12	DALLAS COWBOYS	3:15 p.m.	FOX
	Mon	Sept 23	at Philadelphia Eagles	8:00 p.m.	ABC
	Sun	Sept 26	CHICAGO BEARS	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Oct 3	BYE		
	Sun	Oct 10	at Houston Texans	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Oct 17	at New Orleans Saints	7:30 p.m.	ESPN
	Sun	Oct 24	TENNESSEE TITANS	12:00 p.m.	CBS
	Sun	Oct 31	NEW YORK GIANTS	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Mon	Nov 8	at Indianapolis Colts	8:00 p.m.	ABC
	Sun	Nov 14	at Green Bay Packers	3:15 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Nov 21	DETROIT LIONS	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Nov 26	JACKSONVILLE JAGUARS	12:00 p.m.	CBS
	Sun	Dec 5	at Chicago Bears	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Dec 12	SEATTLE SEAHAWKS	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Dec 19	at Detroit Lions	12:00 p.m.	FOX
	Fri	Dec 24	GREEN BAY PACKERS	2:00 p.m.	FOX
	Sun	Jan 2	at Washington Redskins	12:00 p.m.	FOX
PLAYOFFS	Sa/Su	Jan 8/9	NFC Wild Card Games	Time TBD	TBD
	Sa/Su	Jan 15/16	NFC Divisional Playoffs	Time TBD	FOX
	Sun	Jan 23	NFC Championship Game	Time TBD	FOX
	Sun	Feb 6	SUPER BOWL XXXIX	Time TBD	FOX

For information on the Vikings new stadium, tickets, hospitality, suites, and updates on the team, check out www.vikings.com.

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